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                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                  FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
                                     ) CR No. 11-436(A)-MRW
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               Plaintiff,
                                       GOVERNMENT'S MEMORANDUM OF
                                       POINTS AND AUTHORITIES RE
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                                       IMPEACHMENT OF TESTIFYING
                   v.
                                       DEFENDANT
17
    JOEL CIRILO SOSA HERNANDEZ,
                                       Trial Date: December 6, 2011
18
               Defendant.
                                       Courtroom of the
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                                       Honorable Michael R. Wilner
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         Plaintiff United States of America, by and through its
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counsel of record, the United States Attorney for the Central District of California, hereby files its memorandum of points and authorities regarding the proper use of cross-examination of defendant regarding his previous statements made in support of a motion to suppress evidence.

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1	The government's memorandum is based upon the attached
2	discussion, authorities, and any other evidence or argument that
3	the Court may wish to consider.
4	DATED: December 5, 2011 Respectfully submitted,
5	ANDRÉ BIROTTE JR.
6	United States Attorney
7	ROBERT E. DUGDALE Assistant United States Attorney Chief, Criminal Division
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9	/s/
10	MICHAEL DORE Assistant United States Attorney
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

On October 11, 2011, defendant Joel Cirilo Sosa Hernandez ("defendant") filed a signed declaration in support of his motion to suppress in which defendant declared under penalty of perjury that he had the title of "Assistant Manager" at the 907 Club and "exercised managerial control over the day-to-day operations of the Club." (CR 46 at 3.) On November 29, 2011, defendant's counsel filed an opposition to a government motion in limine that claimed defendant "was simply a bouncer," and "effectively a security guard who works indoors rather than outdoors." (Opp'n to Mot., CR 62 at 1, 3.) If defendant testifies along the lines of the latter argument at trial, the government is entitled to impeach him with his inconsistent former statements.

Simmons v. United States, 390 U.S. 377 (1968), precludes the use of suppression hearing testimony to establish guilt. Id. at 394. The Ninth Circuit has made clear, however, that "Simmons does not preclude all use of a defendant's suppression hearing testimony, just use of such testimony on the issue of guilt."

United States v. Manning, 56 F.3d 1188, 1199 (9th Cir. 1995);

see also Harris v. New York, 401 U.S. 222, 222-26 (1971) ("[T]he shield provided [by the Fifth Amendment privilege against self incrimination] cannot be perverted into a license to use perjury by way of a defense, free from the risk of confrontation with prior inconsistent utterances.").

Thus, while the Fifth Amendment protects defendant "from the use of his suppression hearing testimony in the Government's case in chief to prove his guilt," it "[does] not protect him from impeachment for testifying falsely." United States v. Beltran-

Gutierrez, 19 F.3d 1287, 1291 (9th Cir. 1994); see also Manning, 56 F.3d at 1199 (noting that the defendant's "trial testimony could have been impeached by any prior inconsistent statements made at the suppression hearing"); see generally Fed. R. Evid. 613(b) (impeachment with prior inconsistent statements).

If defendant testifies along the lines of his opposition to the government's motion in limine that he had no control over the day-to-day operations of the club (including, for example, hiring employees), then the government should be permitted to impeach defendant with his prior sworn statements to the contrary.

DATED: December 5, 2011 Respectfully submitted,

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ANDRÉ BIROTTE JR. United States Attorney

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/s/

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